

FOO

Three times to-day my *foot-leath* horse did stumble,
And started when he look'd upon the Tower,
As loth to bear me to the slaughterhouse. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*
FOOTED. *adj.* [from *foot*.] Shaped in the foot.
Snouted and tailed like a boar, and *footed* like a goat. *Greuv.*
FOOTFIGHT. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *fight*.] A fight made on foot, in
opposition to that on horseback.
So began our *footfight* in such sort, that we were well en-
tered to blood of both sides. *Sidney, b. ii.*
FOOTHOLD. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *hold*.] Space to hold the foot;
space on which one may tread surely.
So they all fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it
to little *foothold*, that the first blast of wind laid it flat upon the
ground. *L'Estrange.*
He's never well 'till he's at the top: he has nothing above
him to aspire to, nor any *foothold* left him to come down by.
L'Estrange, Table 6.

FOOTING. *n. f.* [from *foot*.]

1. Ground for the foot.

I'll read you matter deep and dangerous;
As full of peril and adventurous spirit
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,
On the unfeeling *footing* of a spear. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
As Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,
Did shew the *footing* found, for all the flood. *Davies.*
In ascents, every step gained is a *footing* and help to the
next. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Foundation; basis; support; root.

Cloven flukes; and, wondrous to behold,
Their sharpen'd ends in earth their *footing* place,
And the dry poles produce a living race. *Dr. d. Virg. Georg.*
All those sublime thoughts take their rise and *footing* here:
the mind first not one jot beyond those ideas which sense or
reflection have offered. *Locke.*

The reasoning faculties of the soul would not know how
to move, for want of a foundation and *footing* in most men,
who cannot trace truth to its fountain and original. *Locke.*

3. Place.

Whether they unctuous exhalations are,
Fir'd by the sun, or seeming so alone;
Or each some more remote and slippery star,
Which loses *footing* when to mortals shew. *Dryden.*

4. Tread; walk.

I would outnight you did no body come:
But hark, I hear the *footing* of a man. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*
Break off, break off; I feel the different sound
Of some chaste *footing* near about this ground:
Run to your throuds, within these brakes and trees;
Our number may affright. *Milton.*

5. Dance.

Make holiday: your rye-straw hats put on,
And these fresh nymphs encounter every one
In country *footing*. *Shaksp. Temp.*

6. Steps; road; track.

He grew strong among the Irish; and in his *footing* his son
continuing, hath increased his said name. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Like running we'ds, that have no certain root; or like
footings up and down, impossible to be traced. *Bacon's H. VII.*

7. Entrance; beginning; establishment.

Ever since our nation had any *footing* in this land, the state
of England did desire to perfect the conquest. *Davies.*
The defeat of colonel Bellasis gave them their first *footing*
in Yorkshire. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

No useful arts have yet found *footing* here;
But all untaught and savage does appear. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

8. State; condition; settlement.

Gaul was on the same *footing* with Egypt, as to taxes. *Arb.*
FOOTICKER. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *lick*.] A slave; an humble
fawner; one who licks the foot.
Do that good mischief which may make this island
Thine own for ever; and I, thy Caliban,
For ay thy *footlicker*. *Shaksp. Temp.*

FOOTMAN. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *man*.]

1. A soldier that marches and fights on foot.
The numbers levied by her lieutenant did consist of *footmen*
three millions, of horsemen one million. *Raleigh's History.*

2. A low menial servant in livery.

He was carried in a rich chariot, litterwise, with two horses
at either end, and two *footmen* on each side. *Bacon.*
Like *footmen* running before coaches.
To tell the inn what lord approaches. *Prior.*

3. One who practises to walk or run.

FOOTMANSHIP. *n. f.* [from *footman*.] The art or faculty of
a runner.
The Irish archers espying this, suddenly broke up, and
committed the safety of their lives to their nimble *footman-
ship*. *Hayward.*

Yet, says the fox, I have baffled more of them with my
wiles and shifts than ever you did with your *footmanship*. *L'Estr.*
FOOTPACE. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *pace*.]

1. Part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four or five steps,

FOP

you arrive to a broad place, where you make two or three
paces before you ascend another step, thereby to ease the legs
in ascending the rest of the stairs. *Mason's Mech. Exercises.*
2. A pace no faster than a slow walk.
FOPPAD. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *pad*.] A highwayman that robs on
foot, not on horseback.
FOPPATH. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *path*.] A narrow way which
will not admit horses or carriages.
Know'st thou the way to Dover?
—Both file and gate, horseway and *foppath*. *Shak. K. Lear.*
FOPPOST. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *post*.] A post or messenger that
travels on foot.
For carrying such letters, every thoroughfare weekly ap-
pointeth a *foppost*, whose dispatch is well near as speedy as the
horses. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
FOPSTALL. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *stall*.] A woman's stirrup.
FOPSTEP. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *step*.]

1. Trace; track; impression left by the foot.

Clear-lighted reason wisdom's judgment leads,
And sense, her vassal, in her *fopsteps* treads. *Denham.*
A man shall never want crooked paths to walk in, if he
thinks that he is in the right way, where ever he has the *fop-
steps* of others to follow. *Locke.*

2. Token; mark; notice given.

Let us turn our thoughts to the frame of our system, if
there we may trace any visible *fopsteps* of Divine Wisdom and
Beneficence. *Bentley's Sermon.*

3. Example.

FOPSTOOL. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *stool*.] Stool on which he that
fits places his feet.
Thus have we swept suspicion from our seat,
And made our *fopstool* of security. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*
They whose sacred office 'tis to bring
Kings to obey their God, and men their kings,
By these mysterious links to fix and tie
Men to the *fopstool* of the Deity. *Denham's Sophy.*

Let echoing anthems make his praises known
On earth, his *fopstool*, as in heav'n his throne. *Roscommon.*
By the phrase of worshipping his *fopstool*, no more is meant
than worshipping God at his *fopstool*. *Stillingfleet.*

FOP. *n. f.* [A word probably made by chance, and therefore
without etymology.] A simper; a coxcomb; a man of
small understanding and much ostentation; a pretender; a
man fond of show, dress, and flatter; an impertinent.

A whole tribe of *fops*. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
Got 'twixt asleep and wake.
When such a positive abandon'd *fop*,
Among his numerous absurdities,
Stumbles upon some tolerable line,
I fret to see them in such company. *Roscommon.*

The leopard's beauty, without the fox's wit, is no better
than a *fop* in a gay coat.
In a dull stream, which moving slow,
You hardly see the current flow;
When a small breeze obstructs the course,
It whirls about for want of force,
And in its narrow circle gathers
Nothing but chaff, and straws, and feathers:
The current of a female mind
Stops thus, and turns with ev'ry wind;
Thus whirling round, together draws
Fools, *fops*, and rakes, for chaff and straws. *Swift.*

FOPDIDDLE. *n. f.* [from *fop* and *diddle*.] A fool; an insignificant
wretch.
Where sturdy butchers broke your noddle,
And handled you like a *fopdiddle*. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

FOPPERY. *n. f.* [from *fop*.]

1. Folly; impertinence.
Let not the sound of shallow *foppery* enter
My sober house. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*
I was three or four times in the thought they were not fair-
ies; and yet the guilefulness of my mind, the sudden surprise
of my powers, drove the grossness of the *foppery* into a re-
ceived belief, in despite of the teeth of all rhyme and reason,
that they were fairies. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

This is the excellent *foppery* of the world, that when we
are sick in fortune, often the surfeits of our own behaviour,
we make guilty of our disasters the fun, the moon and stars,
as if we were villains on necessity. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

2. Affectation of show or importance; showy folly.
3. Foolery; vain or idle practice; idle affectation.
They thought the people were better let alone in their *fop-
peries*, than to be suffered to break loose from that subjection
which their superstition kept them in. *Stillingfleet.*

But though we fetch from Italy and France
Our *fopperies* of tune, and mode of dance,
Our sturdy Britons scorn to borrow sense. *Granville.*
I wish I could say quaint *fopperies* were wholly absent from
graver subjects. *Swift to the Lord High Treasurer.*

FOPPISH. *adj.* [from *fop*.]

1. Foolish; idle; vain.

Fools

FOR

Fools ne'er had less grace in a year;
For wife men are grown *foppish*,
And know not how their wits to wear,
Their manners are so *foppish*. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
2. Vain in show; foolishly ostentatious; vain of dress.
With him the present still some virtues have;
The vain are sprightly, and the stupid grave;
The slothful negligent, the *foppish* neat;
The lewd are airy, and the shy discreet. *Garth's Dispensat.*
The Romans grew extremely expensive and *foppish* in this
article; so that the emperor Aurelian forbid men that variety
of colours on their shoes, allowing it still to women. *Arbuth.*
FOPPISHLY. *adv.* [from *foppish*.] Vainly; ostentatiously.
FOPPINENESS. *n. f.* [from *foppish*.] Vanity; showy or osten-
tatious vanity.

FOPPING. *n. f.* [from *fop*.] A petty fop; an under-rate
coxcomb.
Thy works in Chloe's toilet gain a part,
And, with his tailor, share the *fopping*'s heart. *Tickell.*

FOR. *prep.* [from *for*, Saxon; *vor*, Dutch.]

1. Because of.
That which we for our unworthiness are afraid to crave, our
prayer is, that God for the worthiness of his son would not
withstanding vouchsafe to grant. *Hooker, b. v. f. 47.*

Edward and Richard,
With fiery eyes sparkling for very wrath,
Are at our backs. *Shaksp. Henry VI. p. iii.*

Speak, good Cominius;
Leave nothing out for length.
For as much as the question cannot be scanned, unless the
time of Abraham's journey be considered of, I will search into
a tradition concerning his travels. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

An astrologer faith, if it were not for two things that are
constant, no individual would last one moment. *Bacon.*
For as much as it is a fundamental law in the Turkish em-
pire, that they may, without any other provocation, make
war upon Christendom for the propagation of their laws;
so the Christians may at all times, as they think good, be
upon the prevention. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The governor, falling out, took great store of victual
and warlike provision, which the Turks had for haste left be-
hind them. *Knutley's History of the Turks.*

Their offer he willingly accepted, knowing that he was not
able to keep that place three days, for lack of victual. *Knutley.*
Quit, quit, for shame; this will not move,
This cannot take her:
If of herself she will not love,
Nothing can make her.

Care not for frowns or smiles. *Denham's Sophy, Prod.*
The hypocrite or carnal man hopes, and is the wickedest
for hoping. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

Let no man, for his own poverty, become more oppress-
ing in his bargains; but quietly recommend his estate to God;
and leave the success to him. *Taylor.*

Persons who have lost most of their grinders, having been
compelled to use three or four only in chewing, wore them
so low that the inward nerve lay bare, and they would no longer
for pain make use of them. *Ray on the Creation.*

I but revenge my fate; disdain'd, betray'd,
And suffering death for this ungrateful maid. *Dryden.*
Sole on the barren sands, the suff'ring chief
Roar'd out for anguish, and indulg'd his grief. *Dryden.*

For his long absence church and state did groan,
Madness the pulpit, faction seiz'd the throne. *Dryden.*
Nor with a superstitious fear is aw'd
For what befalls at home, or what abroad. *Dryd. Virg. Geo.*

I, my own judge, condemn'd myself before;
For pity, aggravate my crime no more. *Dryden's Aurengz.*
Matrons of renown,
When tyrant Nero burnt th' imperial town,
Shriek'd for the downfall in a doleful cry,
For which their guiltless lords were doom'd to die. *Dryden.*

Children, discountenanced by their parents for any fault,
find a refuge in the caresses of foolish flatterers. *Locke.*
A found mind in a found body is a short but full description
of a happy state in this world: he that has these two has lit-
tle more to wish for, and he that wants either of them will be
but little the better for any thing else. *Locke.*

The middle of the gulph is remarkable for tempests. *Addis.*
My open'd thought to joyous prospect rais'd,
And for thy mercy let me sing thy praise. *Prior.*

Which best or worst, you could not think;
And die you must, for want of drink. *Prior.*
It is a most infamous scandal upon the nation, to reproach
them for treating foreigners with contempt. *Swift.*

We can only give them that liberty now for something,
which they have so many years exercised for nothing, of rail-
ing and scribbling against us. *Swift.*
Your sermons would be less valuable, for want of
time. *Swift.*

2. With respect to; with regard to.

FOR

Rather our state's defective for requital,
Than we to stretch it out. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
A paltry ring
That she did give me, whose poetry was,
For all the world, like cutlers poetry
Upon a knife; love me and leave me not. *Shaksp. Temp.*
For all the world,
As thou art at this hour, was Richard then. *Shaksp. H. IV.*
It was young counsel for the persons, and, violent
counsel for the matters. *Bacon, Essay 21.*
Authority followeth old men, and favour and popularity
youth; but for the moral part, perhaps, youth will have the
pre-eminence, as age hath for the politick. *Bacon's Essays.*
Comets are rather gaz'd upon than wisely observed in their
effects; that is, what kind of comet for magnitude or colour,
produceth what kind of effects. *Bacon, Essay 54.*

For me, if there be such a thing as I.
He faith these honours consisted in preserving their memo-
ries, and praising their virtues; but for any matter of wor-
ship towards them, he utterly denies it. *Stillingfleet.*

Our laws were for their matter foreign.
Now for the government, it is absolute monarchy; there
being no other laws in China but the king's command. *Temple.*

For me, no other happiness I own,
Than to have born no issue to the throne. *Dryd. Tyr. Love.*
For me, my stormy voyage at an end,
I to the port of death securely tend. *Dryden's Edw. b. xii.*

After death, we spirits have just such natures
We had, for all the world, when human creatures. *Dryden.*
Such little waifs, and yet so full of spite;
For bulk mere insects, yet in mischief strong. *Tate's Juv.*

Hobbes has given us a correct explanation of the sense in
general; but for particulars and circumstances, he continually
lops them. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

Lo, some are vellow, and the rest as good,
For all his lordship knows, but they are wood. *Pope.*
3. In this sense it has often as before it.

As for Maramaldus the general, they had no just cause to
milk him, being an old captain of great experience. *Knutley.*
4. In the character of.

If a man can be fully assured of any thing for a truth,
without having examined what is there that he may not em-
brace for truth? *Locke.*

She thinks you favour'd:
But let her go, for an ungrateful woman. *A. Phillips.*
Say, is it fitting in this very field,
This field, where from my youth I've been a carter,
I, in this field, should die for a deserter? *Gay.*

5. With resemblance of.
I hear for certain, and do speak the truth,
The gentle York is up. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. ii.*
Now, now for sure, deliverance is at hand,
The kingdom shall to Israel be restor'd. *Paradise Regain'd.*

The startling deed was seiz'd with sudden fright,
And, bounding, o'er the postmill cast the knight;
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay for dead. *Dryden.*

6. Considered as; in the place of.
Our present lot appears
For happy, though but ill; for ill, not worst,
If we procure not to ourselves more woe. *Milton's Pa. Lost.*
The council-table and star-chamber held for honourable
that which pleased, and for just that which profited. *Clarendon.*

Read all the prefaces of Dryden,
For those our critics much confide in;
Though meely writ at first for fillings,
To raise the volume's price a shilling. *Swift.*

7. In advantage of; for the sake of.
An ant is a vile creature for itself; but it is a shrewd thing
in an orchard. *Bacon's Essay 24.*
He refused not to die for those that killed him, and shed his
blood for some of those that split it. *Boyle.*

Whether some hero's fate,
In words worth dying for, he celebrate. *Cowley.*
Shall I think the world was made for one,
And men are born for kings, as beasts for men,
Not for protection, but to be devour'd? *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

8. Conducive to; beneficial to.
It is for the general good of human society, and confe-
quently of particular persons, to be true and just; and it is for
mens health to be temperate. *Stillingfleet, Sermon 1.*

It can never be for the interest of a believer to do me a mis-
chief, because he is sure, upon the balance of accounts, to
find himself a loser by it. *Addis. Spectator, N^o. 186.*

9. With intention of going to a certain place.
We sailed from Peru, where we had continued for the space
of one whole year, for China and Japan, taking with us vic-
tuals for twelve months. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

As she was brought for England, she was cast away near
Harwich haven. *Hayward.*
We sailed directly for Genoa, and had a fair wind. *Addis.*